

CHAPTER 7
REINFORCEMENT**What is Light? – Part 2****BLM 7-2**

Goal • Use this page to review terms introduced in section 7.1 of Chapter 7.

What to Do

- Fill in the spaces in the sentences below with the words that fit best. Choose from the list of words at the end of each section.

A. Fluorescence

1. The long tubes in overhead lights and the tubes that spell the names of stores and restaurants are examples of _____ light sources. These do not work the same way as _____ bulbs, which have filaments that heat up and glow.
2. In fluorescent bulbs _____ energy is absorbed by the particles of mercury _____ inside the tube. These particles give off _____ light (a type of light you can't see) which hits the white _____ powder on the inside of the bulb. The phosphor particles give off _____ light.
3. A disadvantage of these bulbs is that they are _____ and their contents are _____. An advantage of these bulbs is that, since they don't get _____, they are energy _____.

efficient
hot
ultraviolet

electrical
incandescent
vapour

expensive
phosphor
visible

fluorescent
poisonous

B. Phosphorescence

1. Phosphorescence is similar to fluorescence, except that the particles that absorb the _____ do not release it immediately. There is a _____. An example is a toy ball that _____ after you hold it near a bright _____ for a while.

delay

energy

glows

light

C. Chemiluminescence and bioluminescence

1. Electrical and solar energy are used to make incandescent or fluorescent light. Energy released in _____ reactions provides the energy for chemiluminescence and bioluminescence. The term chemiluminescence refers to _____ light produced this way, and bioluminescence refers to the _____ produced by _____ organisms.

artificial

chemical

light

living